

We are what I call the superpower of seafood. Over 60 percent of all fish caught in the United States is harvested in Alaska's waters—6-0. That is huge. But we need to make sure we have oceans that are clean and sustainable and that the profession is safe and small fishermen can thrive and the young fishermen can enter the profession. That is what Linda has been focused on for her entire career in Alaska.

So for this work and so much more, including a huge role in helping needy families, particularly during this pandemic, Linda was recently awarded the prestigious Heinz Award for the Environment, named after the late U.S. Senator John Heinz. It is a very prestigious award.

Here is the thing. Linda didn't even apply for it. She didn't seek it. She was sought out and I believe shocked when she found out she received this very prestigious award that comes with a \$250,000 cash prize. Now, that is a big deal. I will say more about that cash prize in a minute.

Let me tell you a bit about Linda's story and how she came to be such a passionate steward of our fisheries, of our sea, and of our ocean. Born and raised in Connecticut, Linda headed to Alaska in 1982 during a summer break from college. She wanted to make some money. She heard that one of the ways she could do it was to fish in the great State of Alaska.

She took a ferry from Bellingham, WA, to Sitka, and she immediately fell in love with this gorgeous—and I mean gorgeous—community the minute she got off the boat. It took her about a month pounding the docks to find a deckhand job. There weren't a lot of women in this business then. She did eventually find not just a job but a wonderful community.

"The fishing community," she said, "is full of independent and resourceful people who are really there for each other" in their times of need. She also described how, when the fishing was done or when it was bad weather, people would gather around the docks. Some would light up the grill. Some would bring pie, a loaf of bread. Instruments would come out. Stories were told. Kids played. Linda said: "I found a sense of community that I really hadn't [found]" anywhere else.

So she loved it. She went back to the lower 48 to finish her undergraduate degree, but Alaska was always with her. She knew that she had found a home and a mission to help create more sustainable fisheries in the great State of Alaska.

To that end, she enrolled in a master's degree program in resource development at Yale and then came back to Alaska.

"What I saw going on in the ocean drove me to . . . graduate school." During that time, in the 1980s, she said that the way the fishing was managed wasn't working well for the smaller fishermen, nor was there much of an emphasis back then on sustainability.

When she came back to Alaska, she began to fish again, eventually buying her own small commercial fishing boat, which she now fishes with her husband and two sons who have themselves been fishing since a very, very young age.

I have always said that the Alaskan fisherman is the quintessential small business man and small business woman. It is often family businesses. They take huge risks. They create a great product. They work hard as can be. They are the quintessential small business men and women in America, and Linda proves the point.

She became the executive director of the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association, which is an alliance of small-boat commercial fishermen committed to sustainable and safe fisheries.

Let me talk about safety on our waters in Alaska. Fishing, particularly in Alaska's waters, is one of the most dangerous jobs out there. Linda has had many harrowing stories—caught out fishing in the frigid waters for hours in the center of storms, man overboard, challenges, wind whisking away equipment. But all in all, it is much safer now than it used to be when Linda first started to fish. Then, when a certain fishery opened, everyone rushed out at once to get as much fish as possible regardless of the conditions. That has changed. Now fishing is a safer—but still dangerous—business in my great State.

Linda was also involved in limiting bigger commercial vessels from operating in the waters of Southeast Alaska and worked for more stringent environmental regulations on the cruise ship industry.

Among other things related to fisheries, she served 9 years on the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and is a founding member of the Alaska Sustainable Fisheries Trust, which promotes Alaska seafood, helps younger men and women enter the field, and helps feed the hungry from the bounty of the sea—all of which contributed to her winning the Heinz Award.

This pandemic that we are experiencing has negatively impacted so many lives, but it has also brought out some of the best in us in Alaska and in America, people across the country, reaching out to their neighbors, volunteering their time to do as much as they can.

This includes Linda. When she read early on in the pandemic that a grocery store in her area stopped accepting checks, she got to work. Working with her groups, the Alaska Sustainable Fisheries Trust and the Alaska Longline Fishermen's Association, they began delivering food—fish—to people's doors, locally caught and processed seafood to those who were in need.

So far—get this—with their partners, they have provided over 400,000 pounds of delicious Alaska seafood. They brought in 400,000 pounds—wow—to children's programs, food pantries, women's shelters, Tribal organizations,

and military organizations. You get the picture. She is working hard. They have done amazing work. And I want to thank her and so many who worked with her for this great effort.

Something else that Linda did, a decision she made for her community. Earlier, I spoke about that cash prize that came with the Heinz Award—\$250,000. She took \$100,000 of that money, which was her prize money, and donated it back to the organization that she helped found, the Alaska Sustainable Fisheries Trust, to work on sustainable fisheries, combating climate change, and to help young fishermen enter the profession so we have sustainable fisheries going forward.

I am sure Linda probably heard the good news: Our legislation, my legislation, the Save Our Seas 2.0 legislation to clean up our oceans passed the Senate recently and is on its way to the President's desk for his signature. More good news.

As she said: "We won't have jobs if we don't take care of our fisheries." Keep them sustainable "and get young people into the profession." People like Linda—committed, organized, generous of spirit, hard-working, in love with what she does in her State and her community—will get us through this pandemic. These are the people in Alaska, in America. And it is people like her that will also ensure that Alaska remains the superpower of seafood, not just for America but for the world.

So, Linda, for all that you do, for all that you are going to continue to do, thank you, thank you, thank you. Great work, and congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

WESTERN SAHARA AND ABRAHAM ACCORDS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, 6 days ago, on the 10th, I came down to the floor after having discovered something that happened. I think it really was not intentional the way it happened, but I would like to share that with you and share the frustration that I have.

There is a situation that is taking place and has taken place for 30-some years in Western Sahara. This is an area where after a colonial period, the different colonies in there were attached to other countries. In the case of Western Sahara, that actually had been attached to Spain. It was called Spanish Sahara at that time. This was way back in pre-1966. One of the many good things that President Trump has done is that he has put together this program called the Abraham accords, and that is bringing the Arab population and the Jewish population in the Middle East together. This is something that Presidents have tried to do for a long period of time—both Democrat and Republican, not successful. And this has become successful because the thing that was announced just 6 days ago was that Morocco was going to salvage a relationship with Israel.

I don't know how many or what kind of detail went into that, but, inadvertently, I think, they agreed to something that Morocco has been trying to do for a long period of time, and that is, to have the United States recognize that they have rights to the land that is known as Western Sahara.

Now, as for Western Sahara, back after the colonial days, they started getting their independence in various parts of that world. They had been attached to Spain at that time. Well, anyway, what the President did—and I say I think this was inadvertently done—was to give Morocco claims to the land that rightly belongs to the Western Saharans.

Now, I think that he could have secured the agreement with Morocco without giving away and reversing 45 years of our longstanding foreign policy.

Now, I have to confess that when I came down to the floor last week, I was feeling shocked and deeply saddened by the announcement. The news about the United States recognizing Morocco's claim over Western Sahara took me by surprise because I had been involved in that issue for a long period of time. And we have had a policy in the United States since pre-1966 that we firmly supported the rights of the Saharans—the Western Sahara people—to their own land that was taken unfairly from them.

Now, this came as a surprise to me, and I came down to the floor. That was 6 days ago. And I want to tell you what has happened since that time, just to refresh the memory of those individuals.

There are a lot of people out there who are concerned about this.

Remember what happened historically and kind of a chronology of what happened in Western Sahara. First of all, in 1966, the United Nations General Assembly resolution agreed that a resolution of self-determination should be held, and that is, to allow the United Nations endorsing the idea that a resolution of self-determination be made for the population of Western Sahara. That was 1966, and we are in full agreement with that here in the United States.

Then, because of the fact that Morocco was trying to claim some ownership of the land that belonged to the people of Western Sahara, in 1975 the International Court of Justice denied Morocco the right to territory of Western Sahara. Now, this was the International Court of Justice. That is supposed to be a final thing.

And Morocco then invaded Western Sahara. Now, keep in mind that you have Morocco—a very, very wealthy country with all kinds of resources—taking on a group of people who had been sent out of their homes, out and living in the bush. I have been there several times. The conditions are just not livable conditions. And then, of course, they were invaded by Morocco as a result of the International Court of Justice decision.

Then, in 1991, the U.N. ceasefire mission began to provide a referendum of self-determination. So that is the United Nations coming in again and saying that they need to have the right of self-determination. That is something that was restated over and over again. Well, that was a ceasefire in 1991 that was supposed to stop all kinds of brutality and the bad things that were going on in that part of the world.

I became very close, many years ago, with James Baker. James Baker, back during the Bush 1 administration, was Secretary of State, and he was Secretary of Treasury, and he took this on, back during the first Bush administration, as a personal thing. He went and became familiar with this and tried to put together a special envoy to Western Sahara and worked at it for a long period of time. James Baker is still around and still committed.

I remember when I called James Baker—this was several years ago—and I said: I have been watching what you did—what you tried to do—in Western Sahara to free these people up, and I just want you to know that I have been there, I have seen it, and I agree with you, and I want to get your advice as to how we can best make this happen. All we want is a referendum of self-determination so people can decide for themselves what they want their land to be a part of.

So James Baker responded to me, and he said: That was one of the very few failures that we had during that administration.

He said: I was Secretary of State, and I worked hard on it and did everything I could, and I feel sorry. I wish you the best of luck.

Well, then, in 2004, the United States and Morocco signed a free-trade agreement. This is interesting because we signed the free-trade agreement with Morocco, and the agreement explicitly—explicitly—excluded Western Sahara because Morocco does not have sovereignty over it. So they agreed. They signed the same thing that we signed saying that that land did not belong to Morocco, and it was specifically agreed that it be excluded. That was the United States and Morocco way back in 2004.

So you have, in 1966, the United Nations making that declaration. In 1975, the International Court of Justice denied the right of the territory to Morocco; 1991, the ceasefire; 1997, then again, in 2004, the United States and Morocco signing a free-trade agreement—which all of this was agreed to.

So this isn't news for me. I have been involved in this issue for decades, as well, and I have visited the refugee camps in that area. About 10 years ago, I met with Aminatou Haidar. It was someone who would become well recognized and some of the abuses that had been taking place for a long time. She was here in Washington and came to my office. She is from that area, and she was here to accept an award from the Robert F. Kennedy Center for

Human Rights for her work on behalf of her people in Western Sahara. I remember her so well.

She had been arrested by Morocco for demonstrating peacefully in Western Sahara. She was in prison for 4 years. She was blindfolded the entire time for 4 years, and she was tortured and treated terribly, and she lost her eyesight as a result of that. And all that was for peacefully protesting on behalf of her homeland.

But it didn't stop her work. She kept fighting for her people, even facing arrest again. Additionally, 15 years ago, I did something that is kind of unusual here in Washington. People don't realize this—that Members of the House and the Senate don't always testify before the other body. And 15 years ago, they were having a hearing in the House on international affairs, and I asked if I could be a witness. So I went there and testified, and I gave the history that is similar to what I just stated—the history of what has been going on there—and why the referendum for self-determination was so necessary.

But I also called out a hidden part of this, and that is the lobbyists. You know, it seems like every time someone has a cause that is unjust, they go and hire all the lobbyists in Washington. We are having that right now with an organization in another subject area. But at that time, that was 2005, and at that time, the following lobbyists had been hired by Morocco: the Livingston Group, Tew Cardenas, Edelman public relations, Miller & Chevalier, Gabriel and company, Robert Holley, and Whiton Case. Those are seven lobbyists that were hired by Morocco.

And now, that hasn't changed. Today, right now, they are represented by JPC Strategies, Third Circle, and Neale Creek, and average over \$1 million each year.

So all these lobbyists in Washington have been hired by Morocco. And whom do the Western Saharans have to lift up their voices? They have no one—no one at all.

So, given my personal history, you can forgive me for being shocked and deeply saddened at having their future so harshly stolen from them after they spent three generations waiting for the promise of a referendum for self-determination.

I have to say this. I am quite sure that our President was not even aware of that. He is doing the right thing in terms of the accords that we are doing in that part of the world, bringing the Arabs and the Jews together. It is a good thing. But this is an issue that should never have come up or been a part of it, and I am quite sure that he was not aware of this.

So now, seeing the reactions around the world, it is clear that there is kind of a silver lining. I look at this as an opportunity. It is an issue that people are worn out on. We tried and tried and tried everything we could think of. And just from my coming to the floor 6

days ago, all these things have happened since that time. People have a new hope.

And remember, the conflict in Western Sahara is what we used to call a frozen, forgotten conflict. That has a finality to it. There is something about a "frozen conflict," you know—that nothing more is going to happen. They called it a frozen conflict and made it easy for the rest of the world to let the status quo continue, leaving the Western Saharan people in limbo, waiting for a referendum that had been promised way back in 1966.

The forgotten conflict allowed Morocco to continue encroaching and getting away with human rights abuses like the one I just described—torturing that young lady for 4 years, causing her to go blind. So those were the unintended consequences of this arrangement that was made with Morocco.

So it has never been so clear to the international community. I have never seen the international community so united. Everybody is on our side on this thing—the side that we have had and will return to for some 30 years. The African Union said—this is just since the last 6 days: "The position of the African Union remains unchanged, in conformity with relevant AU"—that is the African Union—"and United Nations resolutions."

On the United Nations: "The United Nations said Thursday its position was 'unchanged' on the disputed Western Sahara region after the United States recognized Morocco's sovereignty there."

That is the United Nations coming back again.

In a news article, the European Union indicated last Thursday that "the status of Western Sahara has not been determined and must be negotiated in a process led by the United Nations, after the President of the United States, Donald Trump, has recognized the Moroccan sovereignty."

So the European Union is in full agreement with what we are about to try to do again.

The United Kingdom said: "Our position on the status of Western Sahara remains unchanged."

It didn't change them a bit what we did here in the United States.

Algeria. Algeria is right next door. I meant to bring a map down here to familiarize everyone with the area that we are talking about. Algeria said: "The conflict of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which can only be resolved through the application of the international law and the well-established charter of the United Nations and the African Union in this matter, which provides for the authentic exercise by the Sahrawi people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence."

That is Algeria. And, by the way, every one of the 52 nations in Africa is in full agreement with what we are talking about right now.

And James Baker hasn't gone away. This is way back in the first Bush ad-

ministration. He was Secretary of State. This is his statement just the other day—yesterday, it was. He said:

While I strongly support the Abraham Accords, the proper way to implement them was the way it was done with the UAE, Bahrain and Sudan, and not by cynically trading off the self-determination rights of the people of Western Sahara. I agree with Senator JAMES INHOFE—

That is me—

when he characterized this development as "shocking and deeply disappointing." It would appear that the United States of America, which was founded first and foremost on the principle of self-determination, has walked away from that principle regarding the people of Western Sahara. This is very regrettable.

That is James Baker.

Even more, these are other opinions. These are opinion pieces. This came out, and I just read them this morning.

David Keene—we all remember David Keene. He was with the Washington Times. He was with the American Conservative Union and with the NRA. His quote was this:

The United States has sometimes quite properly, given our interests, stayed out of controversies like this, but one is hard pressed to find another situation in which we have virtually announced that justice doesn't matter and that those like the Western Saharans who have sought their rights peacefully rather than [by way] . . . [of] terrorism and . . . [guns] are fools.

John Bolton, in Foreign Policy, said:

[T]he Polisario is at a crucial juncture. It would be fully justified if it chooses to return to the battlefield, but much depends on the positions of Algeria, Mauritania and others—and what resources are available.

Now, that gets back to the question of resources. We have unlimited resources by the very wealthy nation—one of the wealthiest nations in the world, Morocco.

Stephen Zunes—I got to know him a long time ago. He is a scholar with the University of San Francisco. He specializes in this area. This is his quote just in the last 2 days:

Morocco's claim on Western Sahara is rejected by the United Nations, the World Court, the African Union and a broad consensus of international legal scholars that consider the region a non-self-governing territory that must be allowed an act of self-determination. This is why no country had formally recognized Morocco's takeover—until now.

This is still Stephen Zunes. He said: "Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and other reputable human rights groups have documented widespread suppression of peaceful, pro-independence activists by Moroccan occupation forces, including torture, beatings, detention without trial and extrajudicial killings.

Still quoting the scholar, Stephen Zunes: "Since the Polisario"—Polisario, of course, are those fighting for their freedom and for their recolonization. "Since the Polisario proclaimed the establishment of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic in 1976, 84 countries have recognized Western Sahara as an independent state."

Everybody agrees with this. It is one of the few things in foreign policy where there is no opposition. They all agree with that self-determination for the Western Sahara people.

I am so saddened by the betrayal toward the people of Western Sahara for unilaterally recognizing Morocco's claim. Yet I am seeing the unexpected results from the proclamation.

If highlighting the injustice of these people pushes the rest of the world to finally get them the referendum they deserve, it may be worth it, and that is what I am seeing right now. I remember so well—it has now been some three or four generations of Western Saharans and the little kids you see in the camps, in the refugee camps, living under conditions that we can't even imagine in this country, but they are happy little kids. They carry around a sign. I don't have the pronunciation in their language, but it says: "We will fight till we get back our homes." These are little kids. They all know—the fourth generation of those who have been abandoned.

So I remember—and I called, and I found out—what was the year? Was it 2007? Yes, in 2007, Mark Powers and I—he has been with me on a lot of things in Africa that we have been interested in. He and I met with all of the elected leaders of the Western Saharans in a room that is out in the desert. We actually heard all their stories. They are all Muslims out there, and we all prayed together. We prayed to the Lord for mercy in this case. And I think that maybe it is closer than we thought it was.

That is what is happening right now. It is something that—we have to move back to our original position that we have held since 1966 in supporting people—the right for a referendum of self-determination.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOHNNY ISAKSON AND DAVID P. ROE, M.D. VETERANS HEALTH CARE AND BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2020

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, tonight I am pleased to speak as the chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the work we have accomplished with our colleagues in the House to deliver today meaningful benefits and reforms for our Nation's veterans and to recognize the decades of service of two of our departing colleagues who are dedicated to the well-being of our veterans.

Today the House passed the Johnny Isakson and David P. Roe, M.D. Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2020. This legislation is the culmination of more than 2 years

of bipartisan work, with input from all of our veteran service organizations, dozens of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, our partners at the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the leadership of the former Senate and House VA Committee chairmen, Senator Isakson and Congressman ROE.

Among its many provisions, this legislation invests in the education and employment of veterans to make certain they have the tools necessary to achieve success after service through expanded opportunities to use their earned benefits for longer periods of time and more opportunities for job training.

This bill will also give the VA the tools necessary to serve veterans at risk of homelessness in a more meaningful way during the pandemic and require the VA to provide greater oversight and support to our State veterans' homes.

It also includes provisions from the Deborah Sampson Act, a landmark bill that makes clear women who serve their country in the Armed Forces must have a VA that is as effective for them as it is for the men who also have served.

As I mentioned, this bill is named after two public servants. Johnny Isakson was my predecessor as chairman, and I have worked hard to follow his example of bipartisanship in working with our VA Committee ranking member, Senator JON TESTER. Legislation like this bill is the result of many months of work by members of our staff, stemming from a desire from both sides of the aisle to better serve our Nation's veterans. The important relationships that exist between Senators, our House colleagues, and our staff members result in a bipartisan solution like the one that passed the House today and that passed the Senate just a few days before.

I would also like to thank Dr. PHIL ROE. I served with him in the House of Representatives. He is the current House Veterans' Affairs Committee ranking member and its former chairman. I thank him for his partnership and his friendship as we worked together to serve veterans, since we both served on that committee in the House together.

The VA is making positive, measurable changes to better serve our veterans, and Congressman ROE and Senator Isakson deserve credit not only for being a big part of that change but also for being an example for the rest of us as to how we can work across the aisle and across the Capitol to improve the lives of our country's veterans and all of our fellow citizens.

I would also like to recognize Congressman ROE's counterpart, House VA Committee Chairman TAKANO, for seeing this bill to completion in the House of Representatives today.

I would like to thank my counterpart in the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, Ranking Member JON TESTER, the Senator from Montana, for his hard

work this past year in helping to lead our committee's efforts to do the right thing for our Nation's veterans. This bill is a testament to his dedication to serving our veterans and to his staff's tireless work on veterans' behalf.

One more thank-you certainly rests with our SVAC members for providing so many legislative solutions to issues that we have heard from the VA, from our VSOs and from veterans in each of our home States. I know that making certain our veterans continue to receive care and benefits was foremost in their minds during this pandemic, and I would like to thank Senators BOOZMAN, CASSIDY, ROUNDS, TILLIS, SULLIVAN, BLACKBURN, CRAMER, LOEFFLER, and each of our Democratic colleagues on the committee for their contribution to this landmark legislation.

Our veteran service organizations often speak for veterans who cannot speak for themselves, and they help Members of this body understand the issues and concerns that veterans may be facing across the country in addition to our own home States. I thank all of the VSOs that have worked on this bill, for many years in many cases, meeting with me and with our committee staff, explaining issues and working closely with us to make certain we find the right solutions for our Nation's veterans. I hope each VSO—veteran service organization—and its members will benefit from this legislation following the President's signature. I hope they will benefit for decades to come.

Finally, I want to thank our team at the Senate VA Committee for everything they have put into this legislation.

Thank you to Senator TESTER's staff for all of your thoughtful work drafting the language to help address real issues that impact real veterans.

Thank you to my VA staff, who have put in the work conducting oversight and responding to casework so we can understand the needs of veterans in Kansas and across the country and make meaningful, lasting changes so they may experience the American dream that they once fought so hard to secure for each of us.

Thank you to Chelsey Ladd, Victoria Lee, Scott Nulty, Kevin Ryan, Thomas Wilson, Michele Payne, Barry Walker, Pauline Schmitt, Thomas Coleman, Asher Allman, Jake Vance, Mark Crowley, Brian Newbold, Lindsay Dearing, Emily Blair, Kelsey Baron, Tiffanii Woolfolk, and David Shearman.

Finally, I want to recognize my staff director, Caroline Canfield, who is ending her service with my office and with the Senate at the end of this month. She has served as a tremendous asset. She is a tremendous asset and a force multiplier as my military legislative assistant, as my lead appropriations staffer, and now as my VA Committee staff director.

Our Nation's veterans and our military members are better off because of

the work she has done throughout her career and because of her tenacious "never take no for an answer" approach to doing all things right.

Caroline, you will be missed, but you are always part of the team. You deserve our gratitude for what you have accomplished on behalf of our Nation's military men and women and on behalf of our veterans.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following nominations: Executive Calendar Nos. 867 and 868.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The bill clerk read the nominations of Anna Maria Ruzinski, of Wisconsin, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin for the term of four years; and Gregory Scott Tabor, of Arkansas, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas for the term of four years.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc with no intervening action or debate; that, if confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table en bloc; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Ruzinski and Tabor nominations en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged and the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following nominations: PN2398 and PN2063.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nominations en bloc.

The bill clerk read the nominations of Irving Bailey, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States International Development Finance Corporation for a term of three years (New Position); and Deven J. Parekh, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States International Development Finance Corporation for a term of three years (New Position).

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate